The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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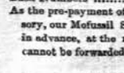
(To sail about 23rd instant.)



THE fine fast sailing A 1 British Barque MARINUS, 512 Tons register Captain Keenan, will sail on or about the above date.

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Bombay, 15th July 1863.

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(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

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The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

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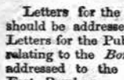
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE 700 Tons, 140 H. P. Captain Forrest, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *City of Glasgow*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same without delay, otherwise Captain Carnaghan will land the Goods at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of Ship *City of Glasgow*.

Captain Carnaghan having landed a number of Packages at the Custom-house, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Louisa*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS without delay, otherwise Captain Scowcroft will land it in any boats he may be able to secure, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Scowcroft having landed a number of packages at the Custom House, Consignees are requested to take delivery.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Scowcroft and the owners of ship *Louisa*.
Bombay, 20th June 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Marinus*, Keenan, Master, from Kurrachee, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of the same, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th July 1863.

NOTICE.—Captain Keenan requests Consignees to take delivery of a number of Packages landed by him at the Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Sir John Lawrence*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Sinclair will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents for the Ship *Sir John Lawrence*.
Bombay, 15th July 1863.

SHIP "NADIR SHAH," WRECKED AT ERUNGUL TALAOOKA SALSETTE, TANNAH TALLA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Nadir Shah*, and all persons having any claims whatsoever upon the said cargo, are required to REGISTER THEIR NAMES at the Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, on or before the 25th instant.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector and Magistrate.
Tanna, Collector and Magistrate's Office, 14th July 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

Notices.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the HINDUSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies, at current rates, to any ports in the Indian or China Seas. COHEN & Co.
13th July 1863.

DR. MANOEL EZEQUIEL DE ALMEIDA Chegado em Bombaim do *Rio de Janeiro* ha dous annos, na galera Inglesa *Silistria*, fará um grande favor se apparecesse em casa do Lyon Irmaõs & Cia. para negocio de seu interesse.

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NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, the 20th July next, at 5 P. M. J. WRAY, Hon. Secretary.
Byculla Club, 22nd June 1863.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between BANAJEE MERWANJEE, BUDROODEEN GOOLAMHUSSON, and CUMROODEEN HYDERALLY, under the name of BANAJEE CUMROODEEN & Co., having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th ultimo, the business will henceforward be conducted by the undersigned.

Persons having claims against the late firm, are requested to make know the same to the undersigned within 14 days from this date, after which date all claims will be null and void. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th July 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS GAYNOR will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR BNY DEBTS that his Wife may contract after this date.
16th July 1863.

NOTICE—The attention of the undersigned having been drawn to an Advertisement which has appeared in the local papers under the signature of Messrs. Kelly & Hore, and dated the 8th July instant, he avails himself of the publicity of an advertisement to declare that the statement contained in Messrs. Kelly & Hore's notification is not in accordance with fact, and contains a libel on himself for which he will seek redress.

The machines exhibited by the undersigned, although manufactured by Messrs. Richardson and Platt, were so manufactured by *his* order, and according to *his* patent in India, which is prior to theirs. The undersigned begs, moreover to state that he is advised Messrs. Richardson & Platt's Indian Patent is invalid, and that legal proceedings to test the question are about to be instituted.—16th July 1863.

SAMUEL PERKES, C.E., Patentee.
1, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—TRAIN ALTERATIONS.—On and after MONDAY, the 20th instant, until further notice, the following alterations will take place.

Concan Line.—The 10 A.M., Down and 5-20 P. M. Up Trains on Sundays will be discontinued.

North-Eastern Deccan Line.—The Trains will be run as at present.

South-Eastern Deccan Line.—The Train now leaving Khandalla at 4-15 P. M. (in connection with the 9 A. M. Down Train from Bombay) and arriving at Poona at 6-40 P. M. will leave Khandalla at 4-55 P. M., and at arrive Poona at 7-20 P. M.

The Train now leaving Khandalla at 8-20 P. M. (in connection with the 2-30 P. M. Train from Bombay,) and arriving at Poona at 10-20 P. M., will leave Khandalla at 8-55 P. M., and arrive at Poona at 11-12 P. M.

The Train now leaving Khandalla at 4-0 A. M. (in connection with the 9 P. M. Down Train from Bombay) and arriving at Poona at 6-25 A. M., will leave Kandalla at 4 40 A. M. and arrive at at Poona a 7-0 A. M.

The Tain now leaving Poona for Sholapoor at 7-30 A. M., will leave at 8-30 A. M., arriving at Sholspoor at the same time as pereent.

Instead of the Sheet Time Bill hitherto issued to the Public, a Time Bill Book containing a Map of the Line of Railway, will be sold at the principal Stations at 2 annas each.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 16th July 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETNIG OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will take place at the Office of the Company in Marine Street, on FRIDAY the 24th day of July instant, to elect an Auditor in the room of Robert Hannay, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th July 1863.

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THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. By J. Motley. In one small volume, cloth, gilt edge, fcap. 8vo. Rs. 4-8.
THE BIRTHDAY SOUVENIR. By Sam. Stanesby. New Edition, Square 8vo. cloth, elegant. Rs. 9.
THE LAIRD OF LOGAN; Or, Anecdotes of Scotch Life and Character. Post 8vo. Rs. 4-8.
THE SOURCES OF THE NILE. Wyld's Map of the Sources of the Nile; with the Notes of Captains Speke and Grant, and of other African Explorers, from 1847 to 1863. Rs. 1-4.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
Capital One Million Sterling, in 10,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
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Bankers.
London.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
Liverpool .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
Scotland.....The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight			2s.	0d. per Rup.
,,	,,	,,	4 do.	1s. 11½d. do.
,,	,,	,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland			On demand	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland				

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time; if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Values remaining lodged for 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. S. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

Paid-up-Capital.—France 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
Reserve Fund.—France, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergere, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

Exchange.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d. per Rupee	
3	Do.	2s.	0d. ,,
On Demand	1s.	11½d. ,,	
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-55 cts.	,,
Do.	Do.	,, ,,	2-53 ,, ,,
On Demand	,,	2-50 ,,	,,

Deposits.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

Discounting, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)
Established in India, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office.....London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 9p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight			2s.	0d.
,,	4	do.	1s.	11½d.
,,	3	do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	2	do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	1	do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	On demand		1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes			1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Direct

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 18th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	75 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	107 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	150 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,567	375 per share.	Rs. 11,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. [share
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. sh. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Western Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 600 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36		97½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		108½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	200
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208
Bar Silver	"	104½
Gold Leaf	"	16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 5s.	0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	0s.	0d to £2 5s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 485 to 490
New Oomravuttee	" 450 to 455
New Coompta	" 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawgineed	" 550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 440 to 445
New Veerawul	" 445 to 450
New Khandeish	" 490 to 495
New Punthee (ready.)	" 460 to 465
New Accote	" 470 to 475
New Mangalore	" 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
Niger	" 37 to 38
	" 25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
July 17	Elizabeth	Amerstedt	...Mutla.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Gertrude*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 17TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—160 barrels Linseed Cakes, 192 cwt. 1 qr 7 lbs., M. Rogers and Co.

Bucephalus.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

City of Glasgow.—250 bags Saltpetre, 375 cwt., G. Buratali and Co.

Mystery.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 70 packages Cloves, 87¼ cwt., Gaddum and Co.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—225 bales Cotton, 787¼ cwt., Pudomsy Virjee and Co.; 151 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., E. and H. Sapoorjee and Co.

John Linn.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Cursonjee Camjee; 490 bundles Linseed, 245 cwt., Lawren e & Co.

Empire of Peace.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., R. Sazba and Co.

Glee Maiden.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 44 bales Cotton, 154 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Morning Light.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee and Co.; 361 bags Linseed, 541½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Lanchew.—500 packages Linseed, 250 cwt., Coverjee Jeatha; 92 bundles Sursseeed 46 cwt., 32 bundles Linseed, 16 cwt., 273 bundles Sursseeed, 136½ cwt., Gourdhundass Narrondass; 153 packages Gingeely Seed, 76½ cwt., 29 packages Linseed, 14½ cwt., Fairaz Khimjee.

Auchenagh.—21 bales Cotton, 73½ cwt., Jugunath Jaytroop; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Covergeelall Doongersidass; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Bhimjee Canjee.

Zulekha.—1 bale Wool, 3 cwt., Yusunjee Dewchund; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Girdhur Nareckhund; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt, Jeatha Hursy & Co.; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Girdhur Mareckchund.

Grefoe Berg.—1,150 bags Rapeseed, 1,725 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Nagasakie.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee.

Contest.—208 bundles Copper, 57 cwt., Khatesy Runchore and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., J. H. Moore and Co.

Malden.—800 bags Linseed, 400 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

City of London.—502 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Muthoorradass Vusunjee.

Zobaah.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Star of Brunswick.—108 bales Cotton, 378 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Castlemain.—81 robbins Dry Copra, 131 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 1,070 bags Rapeseed, 1,605 cwt., Fernandeis.

Gertrude.—400 bags Linseed, 400 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Thetis.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Norah Greame.—116 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee.

Belle Isle.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Venayeck Pandoorung.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 17.]

Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, from duty, from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Reeves, Lieut. F., 103rd Regt. of Foot, on privilege leave, to Poona.

Miles, Captain J., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 17TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

1. With reference to para. 5 of Garrison Orders of the 20th June last, the Committee, of which Lieut.-Colonel Murray, is President, will reassemble on Monday next, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment.

2. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the condition of certain packages of clothing, arrived from Poona and elsew :—

President.—Captain Herne, 103rd Regt.

Members.—Two Subalterns from the 18th Regt. N. I.

3. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble tomorrow at 11 o'clock A.M. at the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N. I., to examine Ensign Stevens of that Corps, as to his qualifications for the charge of a Company, in accordance with instructions laid down in 2nd Appendix Jamieson's Code Sec. 14 page 29 :—

President.—Major Kempt, 103rd Regt.

Members.—Captain DeVitre, 103rd Regt., and the Adjutant 18th Regt. N. I.

The Officer Commanding the 18th Regt. N. I., will be pleased to parade his Regiment at the request of the President of the Committee for the practical part of the examination.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 16th July 1863.

The following promotions are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department :—

1st Grade Apprentice Bhanajeerow Sinday (No. 616) to be 2nd Hospital Assistant, vice Shaik Hussain (No. 490) discharged the service.

2nd Grade Apprentice Chand Khan (No. 778) to be 1st Grade Apprentice, vice Bhanajeerow Sinday (No. 616) promoted.

Cowasjee Ruttonjee is admitted as 2nd Apprentice in the store branch of the Subordinate Medical Department to fill a vacancy and will bear general No. 42.

2nd Hospital Assistant Bhanajeerow Sinday (No. 616) is transferred from the 3rd Regt. N. I., to General Duty Presidency Division.

Serjeant William Gray, of the Sappers and Miners, whose services were placed by G. O. C. No. 1116 of the 12th November last, at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer Southern Circle is remanded to his Corps.

1st Corporal Charles Hornby, of the Sappers and Miners, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

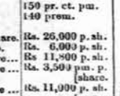
No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Upper Colaba, on the morning of the 16th July, the wife of Mr. David Jolley, Pilot, of a son.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.



THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th July 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce...Rs.	0 6 8	Rs.	0 4 0
" 1 " ... "	0 13 4	"	0 8 0
" 2 " ... "	1 10 8	"	1 0 0
" 3 " ... "	2 8 0	"	1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee* will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 20th instant.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 25th instant.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched (once in each month (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

CALENDAR——JULY, 1863.

First Quarter	Friday	24th.	2h. 23m. A.M.
Full Moon	Thursday	30th.	6h. 24m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	18	Uranus sets at 4.29.	5 32	6 39	0 9	0 24	
Sun.	19	7th Sun. after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	0 41	0 57	
Mon.	20	Margaret.	5 33	6 39	1 13	1 29	
Tues.	21	Daybreak at 4h 12m.	5 34	6 38	1 47	2 2	
Wed.	22	Magdalene.	5 34	6 38	2 52	3 11	
Thur.	23	Twilight ends 7.58	5 35	6 38	3 31	3 53	
Fri.	24	Uranus rises at 2.51.	5 35	6 37	4 16	4 41	

Date 16th July Time—Sh. 6m. 20.24

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 18th.—Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet died, 1374.

Sunday 19th.—Second Battle of Cutwa, 1763.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822.—Lord Elphinstone died, 1860.

Monday 20th.—Earl of Elgin Governor General of Canada 1811.—Treaty of Peace, 1815.

Tuesday 21st.—Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.

Wednesday 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca 1812.—The Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.

Thursday 23rd.—Canada Union assented to, 1840.

Friday 24th.—Insurance Societies first established, 1696.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 17th July.

From Calcutta to Mahomed Ebrahim Abbas, Poona to Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, Umritsur to Aut Masrugh, Delhi to Dowlutsing, Putton through Deesa to D. Jungvee Galeechund Khameechund Amooluckdass.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 8
AGRA	July 11	LAHORE	July 8
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 23	MADRAS	July 11
BANGALORE	July 10	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 4	MEERUT	July 7
CALCUTTA	July 7	OUDH	July 11
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 4
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 20	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

THE fall of Herat by treachery, and the death of the Veteran Ameer Dost Mahomed, just as his treachery was successful, are but too likely to be the prelude of wide spread disorders and anarchy in Afghanistan. The removal by death of the strong man that held in a state of unusual quiet and subjection, and for such a length of time, the fierce and turbulent populations of that country, now leaves the field clear to the most adventurous of the sons, who, after having sworn mutual friendship around their father's death bed, will be ready to circumvent, quarrel with, or murder each other, on the first convenient opportunity. The career of the daring old man who has just passed away, dying literally with the harness on his back, is one of the most remarkable for the variety and the vicissitudes of its fortunes, to be met with in Eastern story. But the history of the wild and lawless people to which he belonged, is not an inviting subject of study to general readers: very few readers of any sort know much of such unprofitable annals, and fewer care to remember what they have read. The name of Dost Mahomed has been very familiar in a rather loose way to Indian readers for more than five and twenty years, and there is a general impression that he has lived to an age somewhat rare in Oriental countries, certainly a very rare thing for rulers in his own, where they so rarely die in their beds. The age of the Dost, however, according to the most reliable computation, can hardly have much exceeded seventy years. He was the youngest but one, of twenty-one brothers, and came into the world in the last decade of the last century, in the midst of the wildest disorder and anarchy in Afghanistan: a condition which became normal from the time of his birth, till the day, some three and thirty years afterwards, when by a combination of lawless daring, treachery and cunning, he placed himself in the chief place of authority at Cabul. While he was yet but a mere child, his father, the noted Poyndah Khan, called afterwards for his renowned exploits, Surfraz (the exalted) Khan, the head of the powerful tribe of Barukzyes, and who wielded, as Chief Minister to the Sovereign he mainly contributed to place on the throne, all power in Afghanistan, was put to death for having engaged in a conspiracy to depose the reigning King upon the throne. The times which followed were of a hard character for Dost Mahomed. Though his mother had been a favourite wife of Surfraz Khan, she was of inferior condition, belonging to the Kuzzilbash tribe, and after the death of Surfraz she was treated by the other wives of their common lord, with the greatest contempt and contumely. The Dost was reared and brought up almost entirely in the society of his disgraced mother. As he advanced in years he attached himself to his celebrated brother Futteh Khan—was to him almost a "hewer of wood" and veritably, a "drawer of water." "This promising young man" as Mohan Lal in his elaborate, but trumpery life of the Ameer, calls him, was in attendance upon him at all times, and never went to sleep, till Futteh was gone to his bed. It was not an unusual occurrence, that when Futteh Khan was in his sleeping room Dost Mahomed stood watching his safety." But there is a darker side to the story of his youth. In his boyhood he is reputed to have been singularly beautiful, which made him the pet of the harem, and the admired of all observers. But his beauty also drew on him the licentious, evil eye, of one of the most abandoned and profligate of his twenty brothers—and in the household of this man, Summund Khan, where vices of a horrible and unmentionable character were common, he became the most favoured of the many youthful victims of an abominable and unnatural profligacy. As years passed by, he attached himself closely to the service of his powerful brother Futteh Khan, a policy which was favourable to his advancement to power, though not in an equal ratio to his morals. The effeminacy of the Harem never touched the masculine nature of the Dost, his impetuosity and daring showed itself on every suitable opportunity. His eagerness for his brother's favour, soon unhappily caused it to be displayed in ways that only Affghans could approve. A dark hint on one occasion, from this powerful brother, that the removal of a powerful rival and enemy, that gave him trouble, would afford him satisfaction, sank deep into Dost Mahomed's mind. Brooding over a deed of blood, he came in contact one day in the open street, with his brother's hated rival, and with a coolness and resolution in murderous daring, rare even in a country where life blood is hardly more valued than water, shot his victim dead in the midst of innumerable passers by. No retribution followed, for his brother, the virtual sovereign at the time, was all powerful for his protection. This first capital crime was but the precursor of many more; but the Dost attached himself with fidelity to the fortunes of Futteh Khan till the murder of the latter in 1816 by Kamram, the son of the reigning monarch Shad Mahomed, which, of course, was the signal for the breaking out of a Civil war that became general throughout Affghanistan. After various vicissitudes and changes, the issue was in favour of the brothers of Futteh Khan, and Dost Mahomed, by the combination of that natural sagacity, energy, and address, in which he excelled the rest, succeeded in placing himself firmly on the throne of Cabul in 1826, and what is more,—compelled the brothers who had hitherto despised him, to acquiesce in, and submit to, his superior authority. From this time is to be dated the remarkable change that took place in the moral habits, and mode of life, that almost ever afterwards characterised the Dost. He made a public acknowledgment of past errors and a profession of reformation. But it was no empty profession. He became fully sensible of the worthless character of his past life, his intemperance, his dissoluteness, and what weighed now as painfully upon him as anything else his utter want of education. He now it is said "taught himself to read and to write, accomplishments which he had before possessed scantily, if at all; he studied the Koran; abandoned the use of strong liquors; became scrupulously abstemious, plain in his attire, assiduous in his attention to business, and courteous to all." There is no doubt that when Dost Mahomed attained to the chief power he was distinguished by many noble qualities not usual in an Affghan ruler, but he lived among Ishmaelites, every man's hand was against his brother, and the Dost himself was never "meally mouthed" if a strong measure seemed to him on any occasion to be called for. When the Russo-phobia mania possessed alike, our rulers in England and in India; with Palmerston and Holhouse for advisers at Home, and Lord Auckland, with his Satellites, Colvin and Macnaghten, supreme in India, interference in Affghan affairs was resolved on; and Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes was despatched by the Government of India on a mission to Dost Mahomed. The mission was ostensibly commercial, but in reality it was political, and *to spy*. The Dost was most anxious for the friendship of the Indian Government he would have made almost any sacrifice to secure it. In the universal blundering and misdoing throughout every phase of that darkest chapter of Anglo-Indian Annals, it is not easy to get to know the real truth about many points, but the ungarbled, unmutilated reports of Burnes, prove at least the sincerity of Dost Mahomed in his dealings with us—when there was sincerity nowhere else. But it was of no use. The English and Indian Governments, under the spell of that infatuation which possesses those *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*, had determined to make out Dost Mahomed treacherous and unreliable, and *cooked* the despatches of their own servants to prove it. We chose the puppet Shah Shoojah, cast Dost Mahommed aside, sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind. But we are not going to trouble our readers with the incidents of the Afghan war. After our first successes, Dost Mahomed fled a fugitive and vagabond, was imprisoned in Bokhara, and barely escaped with life, but before he came into our hands, he fought one gallant action which covered him with glory, and our arms (the native portion of them) with shame. At Purrundarrah at the head of a small band of horsemen, he advanced against a regiment of British Cavalry, it was the second Bengal Light Cavalry, the Afghans rushed on, led by the Dost with a wild impetuosity, that was anything but responded to by the opposing force, the British officers attacked with their accustomed bravery, but their native fellowers forsook them and fled! the Afghans charged up to the very guns, and it was on this melancholy occasion that a most able young officer in the Bombay service, Dr. Lord, and one of the noted band of the brothers Broadfoot, were killed. The name of the second Cavalry was henceforth removed from the Army List. The very next day (the third of November 1840) Dost Mahomed, astonished the British Camp by presenting himself at the residence of the British Envoy with a single retainer, delivered his sword to Macnaghten and asked for his protection! The Dost remanded a prisoner in India till the return of Pollock's "Army of Retribution" in Oct. 1842. When in the terms of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation from Simla of the 25th October, (not the renowned *Somnath proclamation* of the first idem) he was released, and with his family, returned to Afghanistan and took quiet possession of his former throne at Cabul. The dastardly treatment he had received at our hands, besides the temptation to repossess himself of some of the old Affghan territory, partieularly his much coveted Peshawur, induced him to offer dubious aid to our enemies in our last final struggle with the Sikhs, but the splendid charge of the Sind Horse, at "our crowning mercy," the battle of Goojerat, sh vered to pieces the *elite* of his Affghan Army, and from that day till the day of his death, he never gave us trouble. On the contrary, notwithstanding all that had come and gone, he was still eager for our friendship. In the critical time of the mutinies when he might have done mischief, he was content to leave us alone, and subsequently he was so well satisfied of our good will, that he was disposed to maintain with us the most friendly relations. Immediate disputes amongst the Dost's successors, as to the distribution of power amongst the various expectants seem inevitable, but there is little fear of anything occurring to draw us into the vortex of any Afghan troubles that may now arise, and the experience of the past should be sufficient warning, to prevent our again interfering of our "own free will and accord."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Council met at Poona on the 15th July 1863 at 11 A.M.

Present.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR B. H. FRERE, K.C.B. Governor and President in Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR W. R. MANSFIELD, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble W. E. FRERE.
" J. D. INVERARITY.
" H. L. ANDERSON.
" M. H. SCOTT.
" A. D. ROBERTSON.
" JUGUNATH SUNKERSETT.
" PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.
" MAHDHUBROW VITTUL VINCHURKUR.
" RUSTUMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Mr. Michael Roberts Westropp having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor an additional Member of the Council, made the usual declaration and took his seat.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood having being appointed undersecretary to Government in the Legislative Department, the usual oath was administered to him by the Chief Secretary.

The President then informed the Council that the list of Bills which were set down for discussion during their present sittings was not a long one—but it comprized some measures of very great importance. The Bill for regulating proceedings in cases of Insolvency was a measure of the greatest importance and would, he hoped, prove a very valuable addition to the statute Book. It would require careful consideration to determine how far it will within the powers of this Council to pass the measure as it stood, or whether it would be requisite to invoke the authority of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General. But in either case it would be desirable to put the measure into as perfect a shape as possible with reference to the requirements of this Presidency. He hoped also that Government would be able to lay before the Council a Bill to give legal effect to the provisions of the Revenue Survey Rules, and to define the rights and liabilities of all parties connected with the land, which had been subject to the survey and assessment. This was a measure which it was the wish of the late lamented Mr. Goldsmid and Major Wingate, who organized the survey, to have passed, as soon as practical experience had shown that the Survey Rules were calculated to effect the objects aimed at.

The Council was aware that those objects had been more than fulfilled, and that the survey had been productive of the best results to every interest affected by it. To it, he (the President) believed might fairly be attributed much of the present prosperity and contentment of the agricultural classes in every part of the Presidency, into which the survey rates had been introduced; and it was most desirable to give that legal validity and security to the measure which owing to a variety of causes had been so long postponed. But where so many interests were affected it was most desirable that all parties concerned should have the fullest notice of the details of the measure and ample opportunity for discussing it, and, therefore, though he (the President) hoped the measure would be very shortly laid before the Council, it's final passing would probably be deferred till the Council met in Bombay. The principal other measures which were in a state to be laid before the Council were,—

1. A bill for the periodical survey of steam vessels.
2. A bill to repeal the Regulation which makes it necessary that a Sub-Collector should also be ex-officio Joint Magistrate of the District.

There were a few other measures of minor importance which might probably be laid before the Council during their present sitting. But they were not at present in a shape which rendered their early submission to the Council a matter of certainty. Besides the Bills there is one more subject of considerable importance which will engage the attention of the Council: and that is the revision of the standing Rules for the transaction of business in the Council. It is the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State that these Rules should as far as practicable, be assimilated throughout the three Presidencies. This has been done by the Madras and Bengal Councils, and it is desirable that the subject should now engage the attention of this Council.

The Council then proceeded with the orders of the day.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity moved the first reading of the Bill to provide for the Periodical Survey of steam vessels in the Ports, Harbours, Rivers or Waters of the Presidency of Bombay. The Hon'ble gentleman said that the subject of the Survey of steam vessels had been under discussion for the last twelve years, when the Bombay Steam Navigation Company began to carry the mails. The Bill was a transcript of a Bengal Act passed in October 1860, and its object was to provide for the sea-worthiness of steam vessels. But that circumstances had arisen from time to time to prevent the introduction of a measure similar to the one he now rose about to introduce, and he believed that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was anxious for the speedy legislation on the subject. He believed that the enactment of the Bill could not be otherwise than beneficial to the interests of the public.

The Bill was then read a first time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westropp then asked for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act 21 of 1848. He said that Act XXI of 1848 declared wagers and wagering contracts to be null and void, and prohibited the maintenance of any action or suit upon them in any Court of Justice. So far therefore as regarded the principals in such transactions, neither of them can maintain against the other any action upon a wager or contract of that description. Nevertheless the object of the Legislature, namely the prevention of the system of gambling which pervaded and still pervades at least Western India has been wholly frustrated. Time bargains as to the prices of opium and cotton are made to an enormous extent in Bombay and its provinces, and have a very injurious effect on the real markets for opium and cotton, and especially on the latter. He, Mr. Westropp, believed that his Honourable friend Mr. Scott would support him in that statement. Act xxi. of 1848 has been systematically evaded by means of a combination amongst Shroffs. Had the Act declared wagers or wagering contracts to be illegal, all collateral contracts founded upon such transactions would be tainted by the illegality of the original contract, and could not be enforced by suit. The infliction of a penalty on the parties to wagers or wagering contracts would have been equivalent to a declaration of their illegality. In the absence of such implied or any express declaration of illegality, the late Supreme Court and the High Court following like decisions made in England upon an analogous English Statute, had been reluctantly compelled to enforce contracts, collateral to wagers and wagering contracts. Time bargains on the prices of opium and cotton, where no delivery of the commodity itself is contemplated, are wagering contracts by the present system pursued in the Bazaars. Time bargains are effected through Shroffs, who charge brokerage and commission for permitting the employment of their names as those of the principals in the contracts, their constituents the real wagerers being very often wholly unknown to each other. The Shroff of the winner pays to the Shroff of the loser the difference between the wagering price, and the real or conventional market price of the day on which the wager is to be decided. The Shroffs generally keep faith with each other; the instances to the contrary are rare; and a Shroff who in his time bargains is a defaulter, suffers a species of excommunication, inasmuch as other Shroffs not only cease to effect time bargains with him, but decline to cash his hoondies, or have any other monetary dealings with him. Hence the original wager is generally carried out. The Shroff of the loser, having paid the amount of the loss, brings an action against the loser, if he do not voluntarily pay, to recover the money paid on his behalf and the brokerage and commission, that is to say the Shroff sues the loser not on the wagering contract (it having been fulfilled when the amount of the loss had been paid to the the Shroff of the winner) but on the collateral contract in respect of the money paid, and the trouble and risk in entering into the original contract. In any event the Shroff recovers a verdict for the brokerage and commission, and if the loser, before the amount of the loss has been actually paid have not prohibited his Shroff from making that payment, the latter will also recover a verdict for that amount. The proposed bill will not go so far as to annex a penalty to wagers or wagering contracts, as such legislation might seem of too harsh a character. The bill therefore, will not probably have the effect of completely preventing time bargains, yet as it will prohibit the maintenance, by any Shroff, broker, agent, or other person, of actions or contracts collateral to such transactions, he (Mr. Westropp) trusted it would greatly discourage those bargains, of which at present Shroffs are undoubtedly, the main upholders.

The President said that under Rule 13, no member could ask for leave to bring in a bill without giving three days previous notice of the title and subject to the Secretary; no such notice had, he believed, been given; Considering the importance of the measure proposed by the Hon'ble Gentleman, he, the President, had no objection to suspend the standing orders. The orders were then suspended and leave was given to the Hon'ble Mr. Westropp to introduce a bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848.

Mr. Westropp then asked whether the proposed Insolvent Debtors' Bill for the Mofussil contains any enactment declaring that the sons or grandsons of a Hindoo should be liable in respect of his debts to the extent only of such property as might come to their hands. In the Mofussil of this Presidency, the sons and grandsons of a Hindu are still by the Hindu law liable to pay the debts of their deceased ancestor, although he may not have left any assets available for the purpose. This legal liability was originally founded upon religious reasons. The injustice of it had however for a long time past been recognised by Hindus themselves, and the time had come for relieving them from it. In the Supreme Court, or in the High Court at its original side, the heir of a Hindu is permitted to plead to an action for the debt of his ancestor that he (the heir) has not received any property of his ancestor available for the payment of his debts. So an administrator or executor may plead *plene administravit*. Such pleas are a good defence in Bombay, and there is no valid reason why the law in the Mofussil should not be the same. If there were no provision in the insolvent debtors' bill to alter the Hindu law as administered in the Mofussil on this subject, he (Mr. Westropp) would ask for permission to bring in a bill for that purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere said that the Insolvency Bill was in his charge, and that it contained provisions for amending certain points in the Law of Debtor and Creditor. These provisions could, however, be more conveniently discussed when the Bill would be before the Council. He was not at present aware whether the bill did contain any such provision as that alluded to by Mr. Westropp.

The President then adjourned the Council to Wednesday the 22nd instant at 3 P.M.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 16th *July* 8-22 A.M.

Steamer *Choduba*, sailed for Calcutta.

LATEST FROM NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 13th *July* 1 P.M.

Arrived steamer *Northam* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th June, and King George's Sound 2nd July.

No news of importance received in New Zealand. The war spirit is spreading although on a comparatively small scale; another skirmish has taken place between the Queen's troops and the natives of Taranaki in which the latter were completely defeated with great loss of life.

Coffee rates more easy.

Sugar dull and low in price.

Metals, prices unaltered.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM CHINA.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette, Via Galle.)

HONGKONG, 28th *June*.

Patna, 603.

Malwa, 670.

HONGKONG, 29th *June*.

Patna, 602. Market dull.

No consumption among Chinese.

Malwa 665.

Bill 235, per 100 dls.

LOCAL.

ASSISTANT SURGEON HEWLETT, of the Army Medical Staff, has been recently appointed Sanitary Officer to the Municipal Commissioners on a Salary of three hundred and fifty rupees per mensem. This Officer already holds the appointment of Deputy Assay Master to the Mint, but Government, upon the Municipal Commissioners' request sanctioned his appointment, provided Dr. Hewlett could conduct the duties of the two offices.

TODDY TREES HANGING OVER TOPS OF HOUSES.—A native gentleman at Girgaum has complained to the Commissioners, that the Toddy trees of some of his neighbours endanger the security of his house, in the event of their falling over. The Surveyor to the Board reported, "the trees do certainly overhang his house but they are strong and not likely to break down." The Commissioners have declined to interfere, it being, in Major Curtis' words, "no business of ours."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CARRIAGEWAY AT MATHARPACADY.—Major Haggard has addressed a letter to the President of the Board, calling his attention to the dangerous state of the road near the village of Matharpacady, where it is raised, in many places considerably, with no protection against carriages and children falling over. He suggests that a loose stone wall, varying, from eighteen inches to two feet, be erected, which he thinks would remedy the evil. He also offers to contribute for this purpose, a lot of stone, and to allow the rest to be quarried off his grounds, at the Pow

know if it had been returned to the officials to whom it belonged.

His Lordship remarked that upon this witness's evidence, the Court had this statement upon oath that he did not know the man. No jury, his Lordship thought, would believe the testimony of "a poor, wretched being" like the witness, who could be induced to say anything upon oath; and his Lordship suggested to the learned Advocate General to proceed no further with his examination.

Re-examined by the Advocate General.—Witness sent letters, through his brother, to the address of Nemchund Premchund, or some such address.

Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee stated that he was a reporter of the *Bombay Gazette*, and took notes of the evidence of the prisoner, on the occasion of the trial of Nemchund at the last Sessions. He had not the notes now. They had been sent to the press and the report had been printed from. He believed the printed report to be the same as his copy.

[His Lordship here remarked to Mr. Eduljee that he often read his reports of law cases and generally found them to be very accurate. The Advocate General also said that witness' reports of High Court cases were always very good and reliable.]

Cross-examined by prisoner.—You seemed confused, and stammered, you hesitated very much and did not seem ready to answer the questions. You said one thing at one time but directly contradicted yourself. You said you would not swear to the identity of the prisoner. I believe you did say it was not he. You mentioned the name of Nemchund Premchund I think.

By Court.—It is my impression he *did* say he did not know the prisoner: I am now confirmed, by reference to my note that he did say so.

William Allen said he was now employed in the Bombay Government Educational Department, and that he and Peatall were together in the Government Electric Telegraph. He had been acquainted with prisoner five years. Nemchund had given him money several times, and prisoner has received money with him. Prisoner went with him to Campooiee, afterwards returned to Bombay, and saw Nemchund after, sometimes with prisoner, sometimes alone. They were in prison; then Nemchund supplied funds for their defence. The prisoner at the bar must have known Nemchund as well as he did. It is not true that he (witness) knew it was not Nemchund.

By prisoner.—It was not at his instigation he gave the evidence he did.

The prisoner in defence said that he had been beset on all sides with this evidence and did not know how to make his way out of it.

His Lordship summed up the evidence. The Jury after a consultation of twenty minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty.

Sentence reserved.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Tuesday, 7th July 1863.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Motechaee vs. *Cooverjee Khimjee and Jetha Cooverjee*

MAINTENANCE.—An action was instituted by the plaintiff, a Hindu married woman, to recover the sum of Rs. 247 being the amount of maintenance due to her by defendants, her husband and son, for four years and nine months at Rs. 4-8 per month after deducting Rs. 123-8 received on account, upon an agreement dated 19th July 1858 passed by the defendants to the plaintiff.

The case was tried by His Honor, the Second Judge and a verdict for the full amount claimed was entered on behalf of the plaintiff with a certificate of Mr. Neserwanjee's costs.

On the Tuesday preceding, Mr. Khunderao moved the full Court on behalf of the defendants upon an affidavit praying that the verdict be set aside and a nonsuit entered on the ground that a Hindu married woman can not sue in the Court individually in her own name. *Rule nisi* having been granted to the defendants, Dr. Reid this day appeared on behalf of the plaintiff to have the rule discharged.

The learned counsel ably argued the question and cited several authorities in support of his arguments, among them Strange on Hindu Law, Morley's Digest Vahvarmayuk and other cases decided on the appellate side of the High Court.

His Honor, the First Judge then delivered the following elaborate judgment:—

The only questions upon which it becomes necessary for us to express an opinion in this case are, first, whether it is competent for the plaintiff, a Hindoo wife to sue her husband in this Court, and, secondly, whether she alone can maintain the action against the second defendant.

These questions, as it appears to us, are questions of procedure which like all such questions, are governed entirely by the Lex fori. Every court has its own mode of procedure, which in the absence of express legislative enactment is inflexible and incapable of variation to suit the laws peculiar to the nation or creed of the suitors that come before it. At the time when the Small Cause Court Act was passed, and till very recently, the same broad line of demarcation between the mode of procedure at Common Law and in Equity—" the absurd division between the province of Common Law and the province of Equity" as it has been recently termed by the present Lord Chancellor, existed in the late Supreme Court here that existed in the Courts of Common Law and Equity in England, and although the mode of procedure that formerly prevailed in the Supreme Court here, has lately been changed in that which governs the Small Cause Court, is unaltered and exists as it did when the Court was first established. This Court as regards plaintiff's is essentially a Court of Common Law. The act giving us jurisdiction in almost every kind of action that is entertained in the Common Law Courts of England, but confines our Equitable jurisdiction to three kinds of suits only, although it allows defendants to avail themselves of Equitable defences to every action. These three are the six general descriptions of actions mentioned in the Act, over which jurisdiction is given to this Court. By Sec. 25 jurisdiction is given in actions to recover debts in actions to recover damages and actions to recover property, and these three general descriptions are intended to embrace nearly all actions that are maintainable in Courts of Common Law, and by Sec. 32 jurisdiction is given in actions to recover unliquidated balances of partnership accounts, in suits to recover distributive shares under an intestacy, and in suits to recover Legacies under wills. The three last actions relate to subject matters, of which in the absence of legislative enactment Courts of Equity exclusively take cognizance, and as we know, form a very small portion of the different kinds of suits which are instituted in those Courts. Then the 37th Sec. enacts that "the Judges of the Court shall be empowered to determine all questions as well of fact, as well of Law or Equity, as administered in the Supreme Court in all cases which they have authority to try," that is to say if a question of Law or a question of Equity arises, that question is to be tried and determined in the same way that the same question would have been tried and determined in the late Supreme Court, and in construing the act it is of course necessary to attribute to the words used the meaning which they bore, when the act was framed: for if they bear a different interpretation now to that which they bore when the act was passed, it is impossible to say that the Legislature at the time of passing the Bill, intended them to mean what they now mean. At the time when the Act was passed the mode of procedure on the Common Law side of the Supreme Court was, I believe, in principle identical with that of the Common Law Courts in England, and in those Courts a married woman could not sue her husband, nor could she without joining her husband as plaintiff sue any other person. By the Law of England husband and wife are for almost all purposes, regarded as *one* person, the existence of the latter being considered as entirely merged in that of the former, and hence has arisen the Common Law Rule of Procedure that a wife cannot sue her husband and *vice versa*, for a person cannot sue himself. To mitigate the harshness of this rule, Courts of Equity have stepped in to extend their protection over married women and their rights, and in those Courts husband and wife are in many respects treated as distinct persons, and married women are allowed to prosecute and obtain redress against their husbands. The plaintiff in bringing this action against her husband appears to us to stand in a position very similar to that of a Foreigner who is the Assignee of a chose-in-action for which according to the Law of his own country, he is at liberty to sue in his own name, but for which owing to a rule of procedure that prevails in the Common Law Courts of England, he is prohibited from suing in those Courts, *Wolf* vs. *Oxholm* 6 Man: and Sel 92. But notwithstanding the prohibition that exists against his seeing in such a case in the Courts of Common Law, he is nevertheless entitled to prosecute his suit for the recovery of his chose-in-action in the Courts of Equity in England.

The second question depends upon a similar rule of Procedure viz: that a married woman cannot during coverture maintain an action at Common Law without joining her husband as plaintiff. She cannot do so although they may be living apart under the provisions of a formal deed of separation or even by virtue of a *divorce a mensa et thoro*.

As therefore the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the action, the verdict must be set aside and the Cause must be struck out.

NEWSLETTER.

PESHAWUR, *July 4th.*

DURING the past week, the heat has been greater than ever remembered by the oldest European inhabitant of the valley; stagnant moist atmosphere of a very high temperature nearly 100° in closed bungalows, and about 90° during night; the consequence of which is a macerated or boiled chicken sort of complexion prevails, and the salutation "awfully hot, old fellow," gasped out by a passing country-man, is about the extent of conversation one can burden oneself to listen or reply to. Huge clouds hang about the hill tops, and now and then aggregate over the out skirts of the valley, sprinkling a shower of rain, but none comes to us; the country is parched, and this fact, together with the very large force assembled here, has, to use a telegram phrase, caused grain to have an upward tendency.

Obtaining as you do the earliest and most complete Cabool news, you will have heard of Dost Mahomed's death. A cossid arrived with the intelligence three days since. Whether the event will lead to intestine squabbles, and our interference, remains to be seen; we have a splendid force in readiness, and a trip to Cabool would be deemed 'a little, olliday.'

I was a little puzzled for some days, to account for officers riding about the station before the hour of ten, with instruments across their shoulders not unlike English garden rakes; it was explained at length when I saw these individuals assembled near the old church; where, on a piece of unoccupied ground, they played an oriental game called *chogan Bazee*; the sport is a favorite one with certain hill tribes in lower Bengal, and it would appear resembles the English game of 'hockey,' save that the players are mounted; such amusement as this would of course be counted *slow*, if shikar or field sport could be obtained here; but there is an utter absence of anything of the kind, save duck and snipe shooting in the cold months. I have a little before ten A.M. men wander about with these mounted hockey sticks, to do so after that hour would be high misdemeanour, save and except an officer carry in his hand a racquet bat, which affords an immunity from notice or punishment, because the individual is supposed to be returning from a place of amusement.

The fraternity of Freemasons has been rather lively of late, judging from the vehicles I have seen standing without their lodge or hall, which is the only public building in Peshawur; I mean really the only one disconnected with government and oddly enough it is always refused for public purposes, balls and the like, it is an ugly sepulchral looking place, and would be much improved by an occasional galaxy of small lights, and a few garish placards announcing the Amateur Theatricals. Finally we perform Macbeth or Betsy Baker, for the edification of the Staff, and public,—but no; the mysterious threshold is not to be crossed save by those who can tell the names of the pillars of the temple. The community here are not rabid masons. It is outside this gloomy building the unwary Britisher is invariably waylaid by a pack of skeiping hounds, which apparently belong to residents in the opposite bezaar. I recommend this pack to the fell destroyers under orders of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate; he does not ride himself, but any evening these curs may be found, two, one a dun, another of reddish hue, are regular pariahs; the third is nothing more, but art has done its best to transform him into a bull dawg, some follower of the fancy has been successful with the ears and tail; the nose moreover has undergone a slight upturning, but there is an absence of that guarantee for six like position about the creature's forelegs, which too plainly indicates his want of family. I have no doubt many a sporting sub, has been half-tempted to buy the brute when led by one of Her Majesty's Dragoons, and described as an uncommon 'ansome toy.' The fancy muzzers strong in Peshawur, scores of most experienced men are always ready to crop your puppy's ears, or regulate his teeth; nor should I wonder when the C.J.M. starts to wage war on these 'spotted' dogs, if some Cameron Highlander issues from the bazaar, and in the words of the Ettrick Shepherd asks, 'ye'r speering after Fauncy are ye? Gae speer among yer ain kin. An' yersel, yer no a fauncy rawbbit, but siblins ye hae a pair o' lang lugs o' yer ain, for a' ye think yersel sae unco glog."

It is reported General Chamberlain, K.C.B., deems a change to England necessary for the re-establishment of his health, in which case Colonel Wyld of the Guide Corps would probably succeed him, and Colonel Browe, v. c., take the Command at Hoti Murdan.

This fearfully oppressive weather creates a desire to see the relief for next cold season, most of the troops in Peshawur have served two years in the valley, and expect to move; but beyond surmises, nothing is yet known. We had another visit from locusts Sunday morning last, an enormous cloud passed over the station without alighting. A constant stream of men runs up to Cherat, in place of healthy ones returning; almost all their wives are located a few miles from Murree, and the horse dawk van to Rawul Pinde, is so convenient for ailing residents to leave. But there is little or no sickness as yet, so far as I can learn; and if there is little sickness, there is less news. I asked for news but yesterday, the reply was, I know none, I get all mine from—ORANGE BLOSSOM."—*Delhi Gazette, July* 11.

BENGAL.

THE appointment of Deputy Quarter-Master General for embarkation, at the Presidency, is abolished from the 20th current, when the present incumbent, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Cox, C. B., rejoins his regiment, H. M's. 13th, at Dum Dum. The duties hitherto carried on by the embarkation officer will, for the future, be conducted by the Assistant Quarter-Master General of the Presidency Division, in Fort William, who ought to receive some additional allowance for the week during the busy months of the year, when troops are constantly arriving from, or returning to, England.—*Englishman, July* 7.

IN answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, we hasten to state that the "Burrug Case" is advancing slowly but surely, to its proper consummation in the triumphant vindication of the Brigadier's character and conduct. A Commission for the examination of no less a personage than His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was despatched from Calcutta on the 15th of last month, and reached Simla on the 20th, but up to the present moment we believe nothing has been heard of the steps that have been taken in consequence. It would certainly be very desirable that the examination should be conducted by a Civilian, though we do not doubt that any Military officer under such circumstances would do his duty, however disagreeable it might be. Indeed His Excellency will have no alternative but to answer the questions that have been forwarded, and he will further be required to affix his signature to the replies returned in his name. Colonel Burney, we understand, is determined to sift the matter to the bottom, and to clear his reputation of the blot which his enemies have so clumsily, though for a time successfully, endeavoured to cast upon it. The affair is likely to be a tedious one, but a sense of duty enduced usually inspires strength and patience sufficient to work out a final retribution.—*Hurkaru, July* 7.

MADRAS.

WE understand that one of the objects for which Sir William Denison proceeds to Kurnool, is to satisfy himself as to the expediency of disbanding the Kurnool Irregular Horse, in regard to which His Excellency and Sir Hope Grant are at issue; the former being in favor of the measure, and the latter strongly opposed to it. The discussion on this subject arose, it appears, from an order received from the Supreme Government directting a reduction in the cost of the Mofussil Police in this Presidency, of which the Kurnool Horse is considered to form a portion.—*Times, July* 11.

A GRANT of Rs. 4,575 has, we understand, been sanctioned by Government in aid of the erection of a building for the Dispensary which has recently been established at Conjeveram by the Native community. On the completion of the new building, the one in which the Dispensary is at present located, will, we learn, be converted into a Lying-in-Hospital for the benefit of the native women of Conjeveram and the adjacent villages. The establishment of these useful institutions, is, we are told, mainly owing to the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Shortt, the Civil Surgeon of Chingleput.—*Id.*

WE are informed that the leading Members of the community at Ootacamund have addressed a memorial to Government, which has for its object the immediate removal of the present Subordinate Judge at that station, in consequence of what they allege to be his irregular and unjust proceedings in the White-Sylk case, and in the case of Mr Iver *versus* Sharpe. We shall await with much interest the decision of Government in this matter.—*Id.*

SIND.

INFUSING THE SEIKH ELEMENT INTO THE NATIVE ARMY.—We are half afraid to alarm some of our contemporaries who see specks of trouble in the skies of the Punjaub, with the announcement that Government has sanctioned the enlistment of men from the Punjaub into the Native Regiments throughout India. However, we trust the nerves of our friends will resume their wonted quiet when they find that the number of Punjaubees in any one Regiment is not to exceed one hundred men.—*Sindian, July* 8.

THE INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.—We learn that a large plot of ground has been made over to the Indus Steam Flotilla Company at Kotree, on which suitable buildings may be erected for the married Engineers in the employ of the Company.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—We have had several sprinklings of rain since Saturday, but so slight as to escape guaging. The recent down pours have cooled the weather a good deal, but they would have proved more agreeable had they not ushered in swarms of flies to torment us. —*Id.*

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT MUGGER PEER.—The Mugger Peer alligators have evidently got the scent of blood, and seem determined to improve every opportunity to satisfy it. A man was brought to the Civil Hospital on Monday suffering from an alligator bite on the hip and thigh. He had gone into the tank to bathe when he was seized. There is no doubt that the victims have, as a general thing, to thank their own carelessness if they get caught.—*Id.*

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—We are constantly receiving complaints of the inefficient working of the line between this and Bombay, and have, more than once, drawn the attention of Government to it. The Chamber of Commerce has moved in the matter, and so has the Commissioner, but all to no purpose. As surely as the mail steamer arrives, either at Galle, or Bombay, so surely is there an interruption reported. How this is brought about we do not know; our enquiries prove the superintendents to be free of blame. The signallers are leaving the department throughout the country, and the Heads of circles cannot supply the demands made on them; in Sind the average number attached to each office is three; some of the offices on the Bombay and Kurrachee line are supplied with only two, including Assistant in charge (!), and they are expected to do duty night and day. The Director General, in a recent order, attributed the greatest portion of interruptions to negligence in offices; doubtless this is a lamentable fact; the weary signaller doses off; his instrument is neglected for hours, consequently messages are delayed, and the public suffer almost solely from the want of additional signallers. If the Director General cannot be prevailed upon, by the pressure of public opinion, to exert himself, and re-organize the department under his control, then the people must only try the force of special appeals to the Home Government. The Director General acknowledges no superior save the Viceroy, and as we have appealed in vain to the Calcutta Government, we must even go a step higher, rather than be served as we now are.—*Our Paper, (Kurrachee), July* 7.

MEDICAL CHANGES.—We hear that Dr. Costello is most likely to succeed Dr. Hamilton, as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, in which case our esteemed Staff Surgeon, Dr. Pelly, is to be offered the vacant appointment at Bombay. This is a promotion by which Dr. Pelly will not benefit pecuniarily, but at the same time the offer will be one which if made, cannot well be refused.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MUSSOORIE, *July* 7.—That great gander, Alphonse, is quite rabid at what has appeared in the *Mofussilite*, and says he thinks it most indelicate of me, to reveal all our little squabbles. It is the way with all men—you excepted, of course, Sir Editor—to try and shove the consequences of their own faults on the shoulders of those of the other sex, who may happen to be connected with them in any way, by ties of marriage, or consanguinity. (I'm sure about the spelling of the last, as I have just looked up for it.) Alphonse also says he wonders how it came into my head that he had an odour of stale rum and water about him; that my familiarity with that compound, is a somewhat unusual accomplishment in a young lady. I was down upon him like a hammer, and begged to observe that if he had mixed his mother's night draught, (which she does *not* get from the Doctor or from our great little chemists) as often as I had mixed it, (three times every night for the last four months) he would have been in a position to dilate on the subject with the air of authority which I had assumed. He flew into one of his blue fits, (which I encourage, to accustom myself to them), and swore he would break off the engagement at once. I said he might, but that I would not return the Will he had made in my favour; and that I much preferred his property, to him. He looked blank for a moment, and then laughed loudly, saying he might make another Will next moment that would annul the one I held. Pending reference to you, as the Milliner says, I gave in and brought him round. Really, he is a very good fellow—so docile. But is he right, legally?

There is some private news, but it is disagreeable and would stain my pen, so I'll not give it.

By the bye, Alphonse says it was not more absurd for the Masons to appear with their badges and scarves, than for ladies to wear crinoline, soldiers, uniform, ministers, the surplice,—"or," I added, "geese their natural plumage." He went away very angry. Dear, dear! I wish it were all settled, and that I might fight him without the fear of losing him, and will be able to do when we are comfortably married. That must be one of the charms of connubial arrangements, that both parties may fight till they are tired, after loving till they become surfeited.

By the bye, who is your free and easy correspondent, who talks of me as "Cardline?" I do not know him, I am sure; and though, in these times of liberality, it is unwise to draw too marked a distinction between the butcher and the baker, and the upper crust of society, I have always thought it right to exercise a certain selection in admitting people to the honor of *my* acquaintance. I feel confident I could not endure your vulgar correspondent, who so glibly talks of "Sim" (which, Alphonse says, is a vulgar abbreviation for Champagne), as if he had seen it more than twice in his life-time; once, when his grand father the wine merchant set up in the trade, and again, when the said grandfather failed and went through the Insolvent Court. Pray request your correspondent to keep his distance, for the future. I am not "Caroline" to every body; only to dear Alphonse,—and—to you, you precious *Mofs*!

But even your vulgar correspondent can make a good suggestion, which does not at all surprise me, for I was at a lecture in Piccadilly once, when the lecturer,—a professor of chemistry, proved that the most beautiful flowers sprang from a very impure origin. Well, he, this correspondent of yours, says that I should mention what return we ladies should make to Major Macpherson, for lending us his band. Nothing *substantial*, I fear; because this is a "fast" season, and my allowance is already looking woefully small. But it occurs to me, that if some ingenious young man would hang up a mistletoe bough in the centre of the Club Ballroom, some evening when the Major is to be present, and if the Major would, (with the utmost innocence of course,) stand for a moment under the bough, he would receive such a hearty salute by way of thanks, as would at once disclose the identity of his admiring—

CAROLINE.

Mofussilite, July 10.

THE PUNJAUB.

EARLY last month a fall of about 14 feet in the level of the river Indus above Attock was reported, and fears were entertained that a stoppage such as occurred in 1858 might again happen, and subsequent inundation result, but enquiries show that although the river is certainly lower than ordinary, nothing disastrous need be apprehended in consequence. Other rivers, the Chenab and Jhelum, are also very low, though we understand they are now rising.—*Lahore Chronicle, July* 8.

ANOTHER swarm of Locusts passed over Lahore on the evening of the 6th. They came from a South-Westerly and took a North-Easterly direction. Their flight was rapid, and much higher than on former occasions.—*Id.*

HERAT was after all taken by treachery, as will be seen by our Cabul letter in another place. The inhabitants of Cabul are in an excited state apprehensive of disturbances. Will Shere Allee Khan, the new sovereign, base enough his claim to the throne without fighting for it?—*Delhi Gazette, July* 11.

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, 19*th June.*

"AFTER the governor had received the Khans and Chiefs in the Durbar, he turned towards Meer Akbor Ahmed Khan and said that he had received the following letter from Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan from Heerat.

Four men of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan's party were killed by Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, while the former Sirdar was taking the latter prisoner. When Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, Mohamed Oomer Khan, and Sekunder Khan, were brought before the Ameer, he the Ameer, looked at Shahnawaz Khan, and said, "my son why did you get yourself thus disgraced, why did you not surrender, when you were advised to do so."

"No one could take Heerat from me by the sword," was the reply made by Shahnawaz Khan; "what if the people have taken it by deceit, which shows cowardice, I do not care now, as I fought to the last."

The Heratees and Persians, by the Affghan troops up to twelve o'clock, and subjected to all sorts of disgrace, when the Ameer passed an order to stop it. A guard was also ordered to be placed over the Seraglio of Shahnawaz Khan with instructions not to allow any one to go inside of it."

20th June.—The Toorkistan news letter received today by the Governor, states thus—

Having left Sirdar Mohamed Zeman Khan with one battalion and four guns at Takhta Bool, Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul with his troops had left for Undkhoo, with the view of joining Wully Mohamed Khan and Fyz Mohamed in attacking Mamana.

The Hakim of Mamana finding that Sirdar Ufzul Khan was himself marching on that place had sent his vakeel to the Sirdar offering him terms.

A Caboolee who had just arrived from Kelati-Ghilzai was ordered by Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan to be hanged, no one knows for what.

21st June.—It was stated in the news letter received from Candahar, that the Ameer had ordered Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan to leave Heerat for Candahar with all his troops, and to take charge of the Government of that place, other Sirdars with their troops were to leave Heerat shortly. Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan who was after wards put in irons as he was found out trying to effect his escape, and so were Mohamed Oomer Khan and Sikunder Khan fettered. They with their families were ordered to be sent to Candahar under the charge of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan.

22nd June.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan sent for the commandants of his Battalion and Cavalry, and ordered them not to allow any one of their men to stop in the city at night.

The Subhikars were also desired by the Governor to purchase as much grain as they could find in the bazar, and to store it in the Bala Hissar. For the last two or three days, it is talked off everywhere, that the Ameer is dead, but no one dares to say so openly.

A letter dated Heerat 9th Zilhij, (28th May, has been received in Cabool, giving the following accounts of the fall of Heerat:—

"Mirza Atta Mohamed who was formerly a Mirza or writer with Nazir Kharoola Khan, and subsequently a Mootsoufee with the late Sooltan Ahmed Jan, had been corresponding with the latter since the death of Sooltan Amed Jan, and as he, Atta Mohamed had the charge of a Battalion, he on a fixed day opened the Khauk Khoosk gate of Heerat for the Ameer, and thus caused the fall of Heerat. Had Atta-Mahomed not played the above trick with Shahnawaz Khan, the Ameer would have never been able to take Heerat so soon. After the Ameer had captured Heerat, he had sent for Atta-Mohamed, and desired him to give an account of all the treasures and property belonging to Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and on his refusing to do so, the Ameer abused him and spoke to him thus:—

"Oh, disloyal man what had Sooltat Ahmed Jan done to you, that you have deceived Shahnawaz Khan, and caused the fall of Heerat. I know very well that if any other would have come to take Heerat, you would have never been able to do so." Sirdar Atta Mohamed was then ordered to be placed into custody until he had done what he was required to do by the Ameer.

23rd June.—As desired by the mother of Sirdar Mohamed Uslam Khan, the governor has sent all the property of Sirdar Mohamed Hocsain Khan to Dusht Seeah Sung, near Bamoon.

The news of the death of the Ameer is getting abroad every day, the people of Cabool are busy burying their valuables in the ground, and the shope-keepers are removing their goods from their shops to their houses. It is now ascertained that the man who was hanged on the 20th June, was the person who had first made the news of the death of the Ameer public. The Paishkhidmut of Sirdar Mohamed Alle says that the very same day, that is, on the 20th, a letter was sent by the governor to Shahmurd Khan in Jellalabad, directing him to be very careful of his territory. Ubdoolwahaub Khan Hurkara, Bashee, is also dead. Mirza Ahmed Khan, the Mirza of late Wazeer Ukbar Khan died in Caboo!—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan went to read the Fataha to the Mirza's house, and paid all the funeral expense.

24th June.—Six thieves who with others of their companions had attacked the kafila which was coming from Peshawar, were brought by the Jugdhaluk man, and were ordered to be sent to prison. The Jugdhaluk men, were rewarded with Khilluts and two hundred rupees cash.

Last night about eight, the Kaboochee of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, arrived from Heerat. It is true that the Ameer is dead, because the time, the Kaboochee arrived Meer Hajee Sahib and Meer Akbore Ahmed Khan, were sent for by the Governor in the Bala Hissar, and consulted.

25th June.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has writte to Soofee Khan, not to send the three hundred Kohistanee men, for whom he had written before, but to come to Cabool alone with a few men. The Governor is afraid to call the Kohistanees, who might give the cause of disturbance to Caboolees. All sorts of supplies are collected by the Governors in the Bala Hissar.

26th June.—Mohamed Allee Khan having received a letter from Sirdar Mohamed Abraheem Khan from Ghiznee to the effect, that through his order the son of Shahmurd Khan had wounded the son of Mundul Khan Meer Akbore who had been imprisoned to him, ordered a letter to be written to General Furradoon Khan who had been sent to Ghuznee to leave for Cabool. The son of the Meer Akbore, was also to be discharged.

A letter, containing the news of the Ameer having been received from Candahar, Sirdar, Mohamed Allee Khan began to mourn for the less, and the Caboolees commenced flocking to the governor to read the Fataha. All the Khans and chiefs were crying for the Ameer, and the governor was consoling them by the following words,—"No doubt the Ameer is gone, but he has left a hundred like him behind." It was talked of there that the body of the Ameer was to be buried in the Muzar Shurreef in Toorkistan where late Ukbar was buried.

Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan has been appointed governor of Heerat, Mohamed Ameen Khan is to rule in Candahar, as before, and Sirdar Shere Allee Khan is to come to Cabool. After Shere Allee Khan has arrived in Cabool, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan will go to Heerat. From the day the sad news was received by the governor up to 28th June, the governor remained busy in receiving people and reading the Fataha—all sorts of eatables were distributed to the poor on the occasion.

On the 29th June, as customary all the Caboolee and Kandaharee chiefs went to Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, and took him to the garden of Wuzeer Futteh Khan. There a khootba or oration was read in the name of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, and then they all returned to the city.

P. S.—It is ascertained by the kossid who has brought the above letter, that Ghoolam Hoosain, kossid, the bearer of the letter containing the news from 11th to 18th June, has fallen into the hands of the police in Jellalabad, and is in custody.

The kossid says no traveller dares to go into the city of Jellalabad."—*Delhi Gazette, June* 11.

THE ANNAMALLAYS HILLS.

(*From the Athenæum and Statesman, July* 11.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from Captain R. H. Beddome, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 22nd June 1863, No. 569:—

SIR,

I have the honor to forward a Report and Map by Captain Michael upon the higher ranges of the Annamallays, lately visited by him; I would suggest that the same be printed as an Appendix to the Annual Forest Report for 1862-63.

REPORT.

1. The tract of high table land of the Annamallay hills, about to be described, lies between longitude 77° 3' and 77° 14' east, and longitude 10° 13' and 10° 25' north.—Sheet No 62 of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India.

2. Several exploring parties have before visited part of the range via Annamallay, Poonachy, and the valley of the Toracadayoo river, but on the present occasion the route adopted was via Ooddoomalacotta, Dhullee and Poondy. On the whole the latter route is the preferable of the two, inasmuch as a higher, more open, and safer spot is reached for a halt, the first evening, than can be attained on the Poonachy path; the distance to be travelled on the first day is moreover comparatively short and less fatiguing. The second day's walk is about equal in distance and difficulty by either route.

3. Our party during the trip consisted of three; Mr. Hannington, Captain Hill and myself. We went from Polachy (distant from Coimbatore 26 miles,) to Oodoomalacotta (18 miles) and thence to Dhullee (8 miles,) from which village a sandy road running 6 or 7 miles in a south-westerly direction leads to the foot of the mountain pass by which the Pooliar village of Poondy is reached; here there is a small Pagoda, formerly no doubt deeply buried in the jungle, but now opened out by cultivation. The commencement at this spot the Ghat is exceedingly steep and rocky, quite impracticable for horses; the hills rising abruptly from the plain to a height of 1,500 feet, at which elevation a plateau is reached of considerable extent, well watered by perennial streams and covered with thin and rather stunted jungle, interspersed with bamboo and frequent open grassy glades. It is very beautiful in appearance, but beauty is notoriously transitory as most feverish locality for low country visitors, although it is on this plateau that the Pooliars generally reside at their villages of Poondy, Mavadop, Cooramallay, Vendyum, &c. The Pooliars are a jungle race, resembling Mulcers and Irrolars in their habits and mode of life, but differing somewhat in their language (a Tamil patois) and in personal appearance, the most remarkable feature of which is the pride taken by the men in the length of their hair. It is never cut, but is twisted and matted into six or eight long ropelike coils, which are gathered into a huge knot at the back of the head. In one instance the hair of a tall man, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, trailed about a foot on the ground when loosened.

4. From the foot of the Ghat to Poondy is a fatiguing walk of two hours and twenty minutes, and from thence a more gradual ascent of three quarters of an hour leads to a high open ridge at the base of a mountain, called Appia Mullay. From the south side of this ridge a fine view of the Toracadavoo ravine is obtained, the magnificent bluff of the Tangachee Mullay overhanging the thickly wooded gorge, and the high ranges towering above, form a most beautiful piece of scenery. This ridge makes an excellent encamping ground for the night, as water is obtainable; the country is open, ventilation free, and the elevation ascertained by the Aneroid to be as nearly as possible 3,900 feet above the sea level.

5. The next day's march leads along the northern slope of the Toracadavoo ravine, the numerous spurs which have to be crossed rendering the path very undulating, and in some places even precipitous and difficult for loaded coolies. It was observed that since 1861 a great deal of Coomri cultivation has been carried on by the Pooliars and Poodoovars on these slopes. Indeed, the greater part of the ravine on both sides shows signs of having been thus cultivated and abandoned to the growth of scrub jungle. After a walk of about an hour and a half, the track joins that which leads from Poonachy, near a very remarkable rock shaped like a hay stack, and nearly the whole of the rest of the day's journey is steep ascent, winding round the base of the Tangachee Mullay, through which the Sholah Gap, 7,000 feet amidst of which the Toracodavoo river is crossed, and after a further climb the Sholah suddenly ends, and the path emerges on to the open side of the hill, which is covered with short sward scattered here and there with the *Rhododendron, Arboreum, Osbeckia, Sonerilla, Graudiflora*, and other flowering bushes and shrubs identical with those found on the Neilgherries. The ascent continues for several hundred feet up the slope, the track leading to a small swamp called Seringany column, the vicinity of which makes a good halting place. The elevation is 5,900 feet, and the distance can be accomplished by a good unburdened walker in 3½ hours. The direction taken up to this point is south-east, but here the course turns more directly south, and, two hour's walk over difficult ground brings the traveller to the northern extremity of a beautiful plateau first visited by myself in 1851, and subsequently by Dr. Cleghorn, Captain Beddome, Colonel Hamilton and others, and now known by the name of Michael's Valley. This day's march leads through a vast extent of magnificent Sholah forest, which stretches from the river below far up the slopes of the hills, and is admirably adapted for the cultivation of Coffee and Chinchona.

6. The point of confluence of the two fine streams by which this valley is watered is within half a mile, the river being here called by the Pooliars Koneel Aur, and about half a mile lower down it falls abruptly in a cascade of about 300 feet in height into the gorge and afterwards takes the name of Toracadavoo Aur.

7. This spot, the elevation of which is as nearly as possible 6,000 feet, forms an excellent locality for a headquarter camp from which to explore the surrounding high lands. The climate is most delightful (Thermometer varying from 41° to 45° at daylight in the month of March,) the scenery beautiful, and the situation sheltered from all high winds. No one can fail to be struck, on looking down from Michael's Valley from one of the surrounding mountains, with its singular fitness for a European settlement, such as Ootacamund. Its contour is pear-shaped, the smaller end being towards the north and the larger to the south, it is about 5 miles, and its greatest breadth about 2½ miles. Besides the two principal streams, there are hundreds of rivulets running from the Sholahs in all the smaller ravines; fire-wood in abundance is to be obtained from the vast forests at either end of the valley without detriment to the smaller woods, and in every direction the eye meets with eligible building sites amongst the waving succession of grassy knolls of which the whole plateau is composed.

8. The bottom of the valley, especially the eastern branch of it, is singularly flat, and as though nature had intended that it should be converted into a lake, the knolls forming the extreme northern end approach each other so closely that a dam of only 250 feet in length would give a perpendicular depth of water of more than 150 feet, and would convert a portion of the valley into a lake with an area equal to, if not greater than, that of Ootacamund. The western side of the valley is shut in by a lofty range of mountains of which the Ukka Mullay is the most northern and the highest point (elevation 8,300 feet.) There is a considerable extent of table land on this range sloping off towards the westward, and varying in elevation from 6,500 feet to 7,500 feet. Much of this land might be utilized for building purposes and cultivation, but that portion of it which lies westerly across would no doubt be very much under the influence of the southwest monsoon. Below these slopes miles and miles of dense Sholah forests stretch away to the west and south as far as the eye can reach.

9. It is to the eastward, however, that the finest situation for an European colony is to be found. Starting from the northern extremity of Michael's Valley there is an excellent path (made by those excellent practical Engineers, the Bison and Samboor) leading almost due east. There is a gradual rise for the first four miles of 1,000 feet, where the highest ridge is crossed, a descent then occurs of 600 feet in about two miles, and in the remaining two miles an ascent of 750 feet is regained and an extensive plateau is reached, the average height of which is 7,000 feet above the sea level. The path is remarkably easy in its gradients, and might be cantered over on horseback in its present state. Nothing can exceed the grandeur and beauty of the scenery in all directions. To the north-west lie the Ukka and Tangachee, and the neighbouring mountains and ravines, down which latter glimpses of the low country of Coimbatore are obtained, and to the south-west and south may be seen the Ungeenad Valley (or Valley of the Ambrawatby river) with its green patches of rice cultivation, lying immediately beneath, and the Pulny hills rising in a magnificent mass from the opposite side.

10. There are several circumstances which tend to a probability that this portion of the high plateau is by no means so much influenced by the south-west monsoon as that lying more to the westward, and it may hereafter be found that there is as marked a difference in the rain-fall as exists between Ootacamund and Coonoor. The slopes are far less heavily wooded, the grass is shorter and finer in quality, and there are fewer leeches in the Sholahs, showing a less degree of damp. It was of course impossible to make any more reliable observations with which to substantiate this opinion; but the matter is important and worthy of consideration. A locality as much free from rain as Coonoor, and 1,000 feet higher, would probably possess a climate nearly approaching perfection. There are two paths leading down to Ungeenaad and Murracor by which this portion of the high land might apparently be made accessible, but heavy rain and mist unfortunately rendered it impossible on the present occasion to explore these paths thoroughly; but judging from a bird's eye view obtained from a high peak called Coomaricul (elevation 8,200 feet, the grass studded with white violets), immediately overhanging the valley, it is apparent that the villages at Ungeenaad must be at a very considerable elevation above the plains of Coimbatore, and probably at least 3,000 feet above the sea level. The actual rise therefore to be accomplished by a Ghat cannot be more than 4,000 feet: but there are other difficulties in the way of making this route a good approach to the high ranges of the Annamallays at the present time. The Ungeenaad valley bears a bad name for fever, and the foot of the Ghat, if one were made, would probably be 30 miles from Oodoomalacottah, or at least 20 miles from any low country town which can be considered safe. The journey under present circumstances may be, therefore, set down at (say) 20 miles of level or g

The more mountainous country is sufficient to account for this; besides, the popular education is much better in Scotland than in England, if the Lord Advocate is to be relied upon. In a speech at Glasgow, he said: "We had an act of 1616, which provided that there should be a school in every parish in the kingdom—a thing which the English have never accomplished, but which was established in this country in what has been called a barbarous age." My own experience, and that of other foreigners I have spoken with, certainly convinces me that the Scottish population, as a whole, stands intellectually higher than that of England. But such fleeting experience are often very fallacious. True it is, indeed, that Englishmen are rather prone to carry with them English peculiarities wherever they go round the globe, whereas Scotsmen can more easily divest themselves of such peculiarities. And this, I should think, is a good proof of superior intellect and education."

Some portion of this preference may be owing to the resemblance which Mr. Vinje perceived between the Scotch and the Scandinavian tribes, and the resemblance of the Scottish cities to the Norse towns. The militia he thought the finest he ever saw. Here and there we have amusing instances of his prejudice against our aristocracy. "The upper classes lash themselves literally into a soap rage." They are by no means so good-looking as the members of the middle class. They are disfigured by debauch; and the "west-end noses" must yield the palm to many which he saw in the city, and even in the vicinity of the London Dock. He was greatly scandalized at the cheers, hisses, and clamour, which he heard at public meetings and lectures, by which, he says, "you might almost fancy you had got, by some mistake, into the midst of a drunken rabble."

"I went, for example, to the famous university of Edinburgh to hear the inaugural speech of Principal Brewster. In no theatre did I ever hear such noises, or witness such behaviour. There was, of course, a comparative lull during prayer, and when the reverend Principal spoke. But even then the amusements of the audience were anything but said. There was hissing, and shouting, and throwing of peas and herrings, and waving of hats and sticks, producing on all sides of me a noise that was deafening. It was difficult for me, under such circumstances, to realize the fact that I was sitting among students, who, from their pursuits and sims in life, should likewise have been gentlemen. Such conduct would have been set down as disgraceful in the boys of a village school; and I was thankful when I escaped from the meeting with unbroken bones. It would, however, be out of place to expect much gravity or steadiness from young students. But what will you say to the fact that the members of the Scottish Philosophical Institution in Edinburgh hissed Thackeray for some passages in his lectures? Cheers and hisses have, then, you will see, a twofold character among the British. They serve as a kind of amusement for the young, and do duty as arguments for a more advanced and more sensible age. This remark holds good, not only for drinking-bouts and merry-makings, but even for grave and solemn occasions. In the House of Commons, and even in the House of Lords, I heard a good deal of this kind of amusement, and of this mode of argumentation. I heard their Graces groan like some very earthly beings. It was a sound that relieved me from the dead weight of reverence which a sight of the House of Lords is well calculated to inspire. The wigs and robes floated away in a cheerful dissolving view, and I felt I was still among human beings, with whom it was possible to speak, and laugh, and indulge in pleasantries."

It is no wonder with such experience that Mr. Vinje was soon divested of the idea, with which he had come to England, that the British are a grave and reserved people. He found them grave enough, but "more confiding and more cheerful than the other Gothic tribes." But you must be careful not to judge from their appearance in the streets, "where they move along as if they were trees all of a sudden endowed with a talent for walking." This grave and business-like demeanour is not so much to be attributed to real gravity as to "the depressing yoke of one of those tyrannical fashions with which social life in Britain abounds." The particular "tyrannical fashion" to which this gravity of deportment is due is the "prejudice that people who talk and cough in the streets are idlers." A better acquaintance with us would have suggested a better reason; the pre-occupation of the mind in the matters of business. But Mr. Vinje, who does not see the effect of this habit amongst Englishmen of doing earnestly whatever they undertake to do upon their demeanour in the streets, sees it clearly enough when he looks at them engaged in their favourite amusements:—

"If there be anything national in Britain, it is certainly sport. Young and old, rich and poor, seem to be possessed by a passion for this. They fish, and shoot, and race, at home, and wherever they are found over the world; and they do so with a passion so intense, that it really amounts to a solemn and business-like pursuit. Art, as in the greatest artists, has become nature. There is to me something very amusing in their grave faces and anxious eyes when casting about for salmon, or dashing away in red coats after a poor fox. I defy you to gather from their demeanour that they are sporting. They are solemn as dervishes. To encounter a sparrow or an eagle, a rabbit or a lion, a fox or a warrior, is all the same. Equal gravity marks the sportsman. It must have been this intensity of feeling which tempted the Frenchman to say, '*ils l'amusent triste-ment.*'"

Enough, however, of the Norseman's views of Britain and the British. We have read his book with pleasure, for with all its marked exaggerations it is written without ill-will, and contains many reproaches which are just. We have much to amend; but how far we could eliminate what is evil without rooting up what is good is a difficult question.

EDICT AGAINST THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.

(*From the Examiner, June 6.*)

THE dismissal of the representatives of Prussia avowedly as a rebuke for their legislative contumacy, has been quickly followed by a more decisive step towards the establishment of despotism. A provision of the Constitution intended to authorize, in seasons of unlooked-for exigency, Orders in Council which, for the time being, should have the effect of law, has been scandalously perverted by the ill-advisers of the Crown into a sanction for the issue of Ordinances against the Press. What President Lincoln has been condemned for doing amid the terrors and dangers of open civil war, William I. has not hesitated to do in the midst of profound peace, and without the shadow of a pretence that any design was afoot for subverting his authority. A Government edict informs the Press that its existence henceforth is to be considered permissive only, and conditional upon conformity to the views and opinions of the Court. In case of neglect or misapprehension by the conductors of any journal, by this arbitrary prescription the offending impression is to be sequestrated, and in case of further offence, the publication is to be suspended during Ministerial pleasure.

It is difficult to say whether the Prussian ukase has been copied more nearly from the *Ordonnance* of Charles X. in 1830, or from the Napoleonic decree of December, 1851. The spirit of those great originals of usurpation is indeed the *same*; and the Prussian monarch has evidently made himself familiar with the most approved models of tyranny to be found both in the Bourbon and Bonapartist school. In each of the memorable French examples, the dispersion of the popular representatives was accompanied by a lawless extinction of the freedom of the press. The immediate results, indeed, were different. Against the blind and bigoted King by Divine Right, the middle and working classes of Paris arose in arms; and the Royalist soldiery having been ill handled in the conflict which ensued, the dynasty was overthrown. On the morrow of the *coup d'état* which dispersed the national assembly of 1851, and silenced the nasional press, barricades were likewise erected, and resistance was proclaimed to the illegal decrees of the forsworn head of the State, both by the representatives of the people, and by the people themselves. But the son of Queen Hortense was a younger, abler, and more thorough-going usurper than the dotard descendant of the *Grand Monarque*. Having once resolved to make the attempt, he had for a long time stealthily prepared for its execution. He had about him abler and more desperate men, an army more completely in hand; and we fear it must be added, better reason to rely on the prompt recognition and support of neighbouring governments in the event of temporary success over popular liberty. He triumphed; and while the streets of Paris ran deep with innocent blood, absolutism thus established received felicitations from without, and homage from priestcraft and the monied interest at home. Nor is it until after fifteen years of subservience and flattery, and the receipt of the pay which these acts bring, that the Church and the Bourse have openly renounced their faith in Imperialism, and once more joined in declaring their preference for a less military form of rule.

It is not unworthy of note that the self-same day which in Berlin saw the publication of the royal interdict against the press, witnessed in Paris the rejection by universal suffrage of every supporter of the system of rule founded on the suppression of free discussion and maintained thereby. No doubt Count Bismark and his accomplices may recklessly bid their master accept the omen, and tell him, that as it has taken fifteen years for France to recover from the stunning blow of the 2nd of December, they fear no immediate consequences from a like act of political garotting in Prussia. Reactionary Prime Ministers are very apt to take little thought for the morrow; and when admonished to consider the inevitable effects which sooner or later must attend their evil counsels, it is their wont to shrug their shoulders and to say that things will last their time. But others naturally take a different view. The King of Prussia is long past the meridian of life, and at the very moment when the *camarilla* that surround him are prophesying peace and speaking smooth things to him, symptoms of declining health render it expedient in the judgment of his physicians that he should seek an exemption from the anxieties and cares of state, and betake himself for some time to the waters of Carlsbad.

And thus at the very juncture, when the executive needs to have all its energies braced to the highest point of vigour, and all the weight of its damaged authority concentrated in the utmost degree, the unhappy king is declared to be physically incompetent to perform the duties of administration, and advised for a time to delegate his functions to some other member of his family. Which shall it be? The Crown Prince cannot with any show of decency be passed over; but as his tendencies and leanings are not supposed to be in accordance with those of his father, he will, it is said, be persuaded to decline the odious and perilous responsibility of Regent. His uncle, Prince Charles, is therefore looked upon as the person most likely to be made use of by the Ministerial conspirators on the occasion. Little is known of his personal character in this country; but it is notorious that political experience he has had none; and of his intellectual capacity nothing is said. If he should prove to be possessed of that rarest of rare qualities ironically termed common sense, he may negatively exercise perhaps a salutary influence over the mad and wicked course of the Government; for inasmuch as his authority will necessarily be temporary and limited, he may fitly refuse to sanction further measures of violence which the anointed head of his house would have no scruple in adopting. In so far he may thus prove somewhat of a drag upon the wheels of misrule as they speed downwards to the brink of ruin.

But after all, what a miserable reliance is this for a community of educated and industrious men. Long since they had hoped to have seen the barriers which sever them from their fellow-countrymen of Northern Germany gradually removed, and their country, whose dynastic confines have been arbitrarily traced by the sword of former princes, made the centre of a truly great and powerful combination of free states. Good-naturedly and credulously they had clung to the hope that the House of Brandenburg might become the instrument of that important change,—important not less for the weal of Europe than for their own. Nothing is more desirable, and few things are likely to prove more substantially useful than the emancipation of Northern Germany from the remnant of its old dynastic fetters, and its consolidation under a popular and protestant form of rule. And such we firmly believe to be the destiny in store for the fair land which lies between the frontiers of Poland and of France, and between the confines of Bavaria and the shore of the Baltic. But the conviction is fast forcing itself upon every German mind that is intelligent and impartial, that the kingly pretensions of the Court of Berlin, instead of being a facility are a hindrance, and instead of being an instrument are the chief impediment to the realisation of that noble and legitimate desire. Above old prepossessions and lingering remembrances, the logic of events is irresistible. Until the infatuation of Divine Right is beaten out of the dull hereditary head of the House of Hohenzollern, progress, expansion, prosperity, or peace, there cannot be. The wisest of royal seers has told us that "though you "bray a fool in a mortar, yet will not his folly depart "from him," and Solomon makes no reservation in favour of kings. Never did a man's folly stick by him more obstinately than that of his fanatical Majesty of Prussia. Assuredly he and his family have not much time to lose. Their day of grace is rapidly going by. Their antiquated prerogative, on whose wheels they have trundled thus far, stops the way of a whole nation; and though the nation has shown exemplary patience and forbearance, there is an end to all things and to political politeness amongst the rest. If Prussian royalty cannot or will not get out of its preposterous and paltry waggon of misrule, waggon and wiseacres and all will assuredly be tilted speedily into the ditch. It is said that in the last hours of Louis Phillippe at the Tuileries, he exclaimed in the agony of his terror and confusion—"Is there nothing I can do?" One who stood by him, and who loved him well, replied—"Yes, get on horseback, and die like a king,"—for it was then too late for him to make a new offer of governing. But the Prince of Prussia is still a young man, and he has the advantage of hitherto having made no mistakes. There is yet time and a chance for him; and were he to throw himself cordially upon the people, and show himself prepared to head them, he might yet save his family and live a king. But again, we say that he and those about him, have not much more time to lose.

THE SERB DEBATE.

(*From the Examiner, June 6.*)

The Turks had better set their house in order. Their position in Europe at least, it has been long evident, depends more on the sympathies they may excite and the support they can obtain, from certain Christian Powers than from any resuscitation of vital energy amongst the Mahomedans. England is the best friend of the Porte. And any one who will compare the sentiments which pervaded Press, public, and Parliament, respecting the Turks ten years ago, with those which the debate of last week called forth, must see that it is only to a liberal, a humane, a civilised, and self-supporting Turkey that England can lend its countenance and protection.

Turkey, however, it is equally evident, can borrow from Europe only its vices, that is, the vices of its great aggregate empires. Like them, it can incur debt, keep large armies, indulge in sumptuous palace expenses, whilst to improve the condition, even of its Mahomedan subjects, much less that of the Christians, lies beyond its power and capacity, even if it had the will. It is impossible for the Sultan to fulfil even the smallest particle of those conditions upon which English favour and support could be permanently lent him.

But that which was once the Byzantine empire in Europe need not perish because Turkish domination has become effete. Nor is it at all necessary to suppose that because the family of Othman ceases to reign, the Mahomedans are in consequence to be expelled from Europe or sacrificed. Let them cease to be a dominant race, and submit to be subject to the laws of the country, as Mahomedans in India have done, and there is no reason why they should not continue to inhabit Macedonia and Roumelia. These inevitable results no one wishes to hasten or precipitate. But every one feels that it would be going against nature and civilization for England to erect itself as an obstacle to a progress and a consummation both inevitable.

We have aided this progress in Greece. We have consented to it in the Roumanian provinces. Why then bristle up and oppose the self-same progress in Servia, viz. the removal of the Turks as dominators and oppressors from the country. If their garrisoning its suzerain fortresses, and thus keeping up to a white heat the burning animosities between Serb and Turk, was a source of strength to the Turk, the maintenance of these fortresses might have some plea in its favour. But these fortresses, none of which are capable of resisting the attack of a regular army, do but furnish Turkey with the enmity of a million of Serbs, without affording an element of defence against foreign invasion. The only foreign Power against which the guns of the fortresses could be pointed is Austria. But Austria is the Power which most strenuously insists that the Turks shall hold them, and this it does simply because Austria knows it could easily wrest them from the Turks, but that it could wrest neither them nor the country from the Servians. A journal in Turkish interest asserted the other day that, in 1853, the Turkish fortresses in Servia prevented the Russians from invading that principality. Everyone knows that Servia was quite out of the line of their operations, and not at all in their road to Constantinople. The Russians occupied Wallachia mainly because they feared that the population would rise and intercept them. There are no fortresses in Wallachia, and that campaign was a proof that the spirit of a population, and not fortresses, are the true security against Russia.

In order, however, to keep these populations independent of Russia, and satisfied with the suzerainty of the Porte, the first requisite is that the Turks should not harass or oppress them, or seek to impose upon them unpopular dynastic or deceitful constitutions. The Porte gave them a charter in 1830; and, had it kept its word and observed its conditions, the Serbs would never have shown discontent. This charter of 1830 was drawn up in concert with the Serbs. It was abrogated in 1833 without consulting the Serbs, and they have been discontented ever since. Mr. Layard says that the Porte had a right to break the charter, and maintain the Turks in the town of Belgrade against its stipulations because the Serbs did not sufficiently indemnify the Turks for their property. This is not true. All the Turks who possessed land in their own right were fully indemnified and paid for it. But those who claimed indemnity for State lands merely let to them, the chiflick, were refused, and rightly refused. And, at any rate, this would be no plea for leaving the Turks in military possession of gates which interrupted the common street communication of Belgrade.

The Turcophiles are loud in their preference of the Georgevitches to the Obrenovitches. If we prefer the latter, it is purely because such is the choice of the Servian people. Alexander Georgevitch was installed by the Porte and a few senators suborned by it. Michael Obrenovitch was elected by the unanimous vote and acclamation of the whole Servian people. Mr Layard would have the British Government fly in the face of this popular decision. Surely the member for a portion of this great metropolis should not avow a policy based on dread of popularity, and a determination to put down its decisions by Turkish despotism. The government of Prince Michael is certainly marked and attended by those inconveniences, if one will call them so, which beset a popular government. It must advance, it must defend the rights of the Christians against the Turks, must stand up for the independence of the principality within the limits assigned by the charter of 1830. The popular Assembly voted the formation of a national militia, a measure for strength and defence in eventual difficulties just like our own volunteers. The Porte, on the contrary, would disarm all the Christians, because it dreads them. It would bring them back again to serfdom and rayahship. The marvel is that Englishmen can be found to abet such retrograde, mistrustful, and truly Mahomedan principles of government.

There is not the slightest fear of military aggression on the part of these Christian dependencies of Turkey, guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. That guarantee protects them, and they will not be mad enough to forfeit it. But there is no rational man in those countries that does not fear and foresee the speedy collapse of Turkey—a collapse which the Turcophiles here have hastened far more than Serb or Greek. They have lent the Porte so much money that Turkey cannot pay the interest of it without a fresh annual loan for the express purpose. This, however, is a course impossible to establish into system, and that impossibility is at once bankruptcy; or a disbanding of the regular army, and a forced recurrence to the old Turkish military expedient of subsisting an army by rapine. Against such a day and such a course the Christian community desire to go armed; arms being indispensable in those countries for defence against the brute creation, and that portion of the human race which have all the passions and ignorance of the brute. It is for these reasons that the Serbs would go armed, and for these reasons that they desire to be rid of a garrison of Turkish troops within their walls. The Turks have shown their want of discipline in the best of days. What would they become in their worst? A catastrophe should arrive? Wolves would be preferable as fellow citizens. All that the Serbs demand and struggle for is comprized in the right of arming for common self-defence and in the name of common humanity.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

One Microscope, complete with Slides, in a Mahogany Case.
A Revolver in Case.
An Antiphonial Harmonium with stand.
A large Musical Box.
150 Dozen English Shovels.
On account of the first purchaser Purshotum Vullubjee—
About 1500 cwts. Silesian Spelter.

At 2 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence, Upper Colaba, near the Roman Catholic Church, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Major C. Trowsen, (proceeded to England), the same consisting of Cut Glass Ware, Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Candlesticks, Epergne Spoons and Forks, Tea set, Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Dining, Side, Sofa and other Tables, Drawing-room, Easy, Prodieu and Arm Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Screens, Sideboard, Bedstead, Child's Cot, Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Books, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M.

A Phaeton with a pair of good going Horses and Harness complete, and an Office Shigram, Regimental and Side Saddles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF COTTON.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Godown of Hadjee Currim Jahn Mohomed, near Musjid Bunder, on account and at the risk of Hotamchund Munchawram, the first purchaser, and by order of Hadjee Currim Jahn Mohomed,

37 Dhokras of Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE LATE SHIP "PATTERSON."

On THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the East Corner of the Esplanade, near the Wood Stacks, opposite the Saluting Battery, the following, saved from the wreck of the late ship *Patterson*, viz:—

127 casks Cocoanut and Ginjelly Oil.
18 empty Casks.
15 bales of Cotton.
24 pieces of Wreck.
12 cart loads small pieces of Wreck.
1 Mast } Lying on the 103rd Parade Ground
5 pieces of Wreck } Colaba Beach.
1 piece of Wreck lying at the Clare Bunder.
1 piece of Wreck, 5 spars, lying at the Elphinstone Bunder.
5 pieces of Wreck lying at the Waree Bunder.
1 Life Boat. }
1 Pinnace. } With Oars lying at the Apollo Bunder.
1 G. g. }

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT GILDER STREET, NEAR MAZGAUM ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY the 29th, and THURSDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence at Gilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and valuable household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of L. Lawson, Esq., the same consists of a set of crystal cut Glass Ware, richly cut Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Plated Silver Cruet Dishes, Plated Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, a set of Victoria-pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, sets of Shell and Queen's pattern ditto, Silver Tea Set, two Gold Patent Lever Watches, Gold Albert Chain, handsomely carved Blackwood furniture such as Dining, Circular, Sofa, and Card Tables, Pier and Round Tables with Marble Slabs, Tea Poys, Screens, Hat Stand, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Drawing-room, and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Four-post Bedstead, Almira Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, large Washing and Dressing Tables, Child's Cots and Cradles, Glass-door Cupboards, Writing Table, a Mahogany Square Piano, a three-barrel Organ playing 30 tunes, a Plated Three-light Hanging Argand Chandelier with Drops, a handsome real China Sugar Jar, Oval Mirrors in gilt frames, Double Wallshades with Drops, an 8-day Timepiece by Cameron, a Double-barrelled Gun, a small quantity of Oilmanstores, 4 barrels of Beef and Pork, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, China Garden Seats, a collection of choice Plants in China pots will be sold in small lots.

Also,

A set of 10 Brass Roses for fountain 1½ inch, a quantity of Eng ish Nails 1 to 8 inch. A pair 10 ton 3 fold purchase block 600 feet 1½ in. Galvanized Iron Piping, 500 feet 1 inch do., also a quantity of ¾ and 1 in. do., Tees, Bends, Elbows and connecting pieces ½ to 2 in. 10 cwts. Peacock's patent Paint for iron works, a large quantity of Screws of all sizes, Hoop and Rod Iron, Gunny Bags, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built Buggy by "Kiaross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvais" and "Amoroso."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, are of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th July 1863.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3 0
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Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised and enlarged, containing numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Indian and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

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FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
West Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmin
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess. Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of	Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder
Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Bingolette
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
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The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	" Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	" Merolles, or Nine Men's Morris
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Game of War
Bowling Green Bowls	" Puff and Dart
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The Tournament	" Gwalior
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	" Hard Lines
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
Staunton Chess Men	" Oxford University Boat Race
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Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
" " Non Plus	
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Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PUMPS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.—A pair of Pumps, 10-inch diameter, 18-inch stroke, 5-Gunmate plungers and fitting, and gearing complete; also a pair of Horizontal 7-horse power Engines, with tubular boiler for working same, all in excellent condition; also 500 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Piping, with elbow and T pieces. For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS in the Fort for Office. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE GODOWNS in Medow Street, Fort. Apply to JEEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—AT KATTEVILLE, Malabar Hill, a Gentleman's residence will be vacant for about three months from the 15th of July. Apply to LYON BROTHERS & Co.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON suitable for Roofing. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD RETRIEVER HUNTING DOG, beautiful Tiger colour, imported per *Mary Stenhouse*, apply to Rustomjee Dorabjee, Subadar, at Cursetjee Muncherjee Dubash.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either along, or under Tiles Metal, of other Roofing. LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.

Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors.
Bar Iron and Plate Iron.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee, at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

ROSSELET & Co. beg to intimate that the RAFFLE OF THE CLOCK, previously advertised, will take place in the last week of the present month at their shop. Gentlemen who have given in their names, are respectfully invited to apply for their tickets.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity of Cotton Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, 3 Cases of superior fancy Cashmere, a few Barrels of fresh Irish Salted Pork, 2 Cases Tin Sheet, also a few Pieces of very superior Ham and Bacon.

Notice is hereby given, that, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the piece of Land hereinafter described, will be sold at the Premises by Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of July instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., all that piece of Land at the South-east corner of Bombay Green, containing one thousand two hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, being portion of a larger piece of Land, recently purchased from the Municipal Commissioners, and on the said piece of Land the foundations have been built up to the level of the ground line.

For further information and for Conditions of Sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. KELLY and HORE, Solicitors for the Vendors.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Charior Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, Coloured Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

3 Cases containing different patterns of Floor Cloth, of different sizes.
1 " containing fancy Walking Sticks, Whip Handles, Silk Leathers, &c.
2 " Canes and Mats.
1 " Silk Umbrellas.

An Invoice of 77 Cases, Crosse and Blackwell's fresh Oilmanstores, comprising Pickles, Vinegar, Tart Fruits, Mustard, Jams and Jellies, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Hams, Cheese, &c.

30 Casks containing 15½ Cwt. Wrought Iron, assorted Hooks, and 90 Coils, ditto Hinges.

On account of the concerned to be sold off without reserve.

143 Kegs White Paint 100lbs. each.
146 " " 50lbs. "
100 " Red " 28lbs. "

Just landed per Ship *Cyclops* an Invoice of 90 Cases Fresh Oilmanstores by Crosse and Blackwell, consisting of mixed Walnut and Onion Pickles, White Wine Vinegar, Salad Oil, Jams and Jellies, Marmalade, Tart Fruits, Mustard, Caranara, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Herrings, Cheddar, Berkley, Somerset and Prime Cheeses, Worcestershire Sauce, &c. &c.

1 Case 24 Pair Buggy Lamps.

USUAL WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms,

4 Cases containing 37 Reams superior assorted Letter Paper.
20 " " Note Paper.
56 Dozen Playing Cards.

16 Cases superior Engravings in gilt and Maple Frames.
100 Cases 200 dozens Pickles.
2 Cases very superior Quills.
N. B.—Full particulars as to the above will appear immediately.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SOREW PREMISES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August 1863, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will offer for public competition, on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.

The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadhur Vishvocundass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Johangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.), Byculla Road, and on the South by Marine Lines. The Premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Elphinstone Circle now in course of erection, to the Custom-House and Post Office.

The Buildings are now on view.

Conditions and Particulars of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned, on and after the 20th.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.
A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hornby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore